

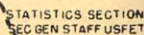
Military Government
Weekly
Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

23 OCTOBER 1945



No. 20 — 8 DECEMBER 1945

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
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MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

Amendment to the Directive to Commanding Generals, Military Districts, dated 7 July 1945, Subject: Administration of Military Government in the U. S. Zone of Germany.

Amendment to Section XXV, (Reports and Information)

10 November 1945 (file
AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)

Removal of Nazis and Militarists in the German Reichsbahn and Other Fields of Transport (revision of Letter dated 31 August, same file number and subject)

26 November 1945 (file
AG 014.3 GEC-AGO)

Organization and Responsibility for the Supervision of Civil Transportation in Germany

27 November 1945 (file
AG 322.011 GEC-AGO)

SCHOOLS for DEMOCRACY

Part I Elementary and Secondary Schools

By Robert S. Berlin

Military Government inherited from the nazis a German educational system perverted by nazi doctrine and crippled by the war. During the early weeks of the occupation, Military Government authorities in the field, faced with emergency problems of reorganizing and purging German civil administration, caring for and repatriating displaced persons, and restoring communications and transportation, could spare little time for the broader and more abstract task of reforming and revitalizing education in Germany on a democratic basis.

However, more and more attention and increasingly greater efforts are now being exerted by Military Government throughout the U. S. Zone in order to accomplish one of the basic aims enunciated at the Potsdam Conference. The conference report stated: "German education shall be so controlled as completely to eliminate nazi and militarist doctrines and to make possible the successful development of democratic ideas". Expressed thus, in one sentence, is a double responsibility which Military Government must assume and accomplish if the cause for which we fought, and the basic reason for which Military

"German education shall be so controlled as completely to eliminate nazi and militarist doctrines and to make possible the successful development of democratic ideas" — The Potsdam Agreement, August 1945.

Government now exists in Germany, is to be justified and realized.

In order to understand how fundamental and far-reaching the reformation of the German educational system must be, it is necessary to survey the history of its development prior to 1933 and its perversion under national socialism.

COMPULSORY SCHOOLING 300 YEARS OLD

More than 300 years ago, in 1619, the first compulsory school attendance law was proclaimed in the State of Saxe-Weimar. After 1763, when the General School Regulations of Frederick the Great came into force in Prussia, the principle of compulsory school attendance up to the age of thirteen or fourteen was generally accepted throughout the present area of Germany; a policy which was

reaffirmed by the Empire, the Weimar Republic, and by the nazis. In addition, the Weimar Constitution prescribed a minimum of three years of further instruction after the elementary course had been completed. Under the nazis, this three-year requirement was cut to two years for those children engaged in agriculture.

Education under both the Empire and the Weimar Republic was decentralized, with the individual states, through their Ministries of Education, exercising complete control over all phases of school and university administration.

Traditionally, the principal aim of all teaching was viewed as the striving after truth, and schools were expected to provide a general rather than a vocational education. This was particularly true of the secondary schools and universities, where the emphasis was placed upon the classics, and the goal was the production of a literate people led by a small intellectual elite.

WEIMAR ATTEMPTS SCHOOL REFORM

The framers of the Weimar Constitution sought to provide a foundation for a liberal and progressive educational system. The Constitution guaranteed freedom in the arts and sciences, the rights of minorities to education in their own language, the right of parents to educate their children, and the free choice of schools. Opportunities were to be provided whereby all gifted children could receive a higher education. In all schools, teaching was to aim at developing personalities of moral stability, well prepared for their future social and professional life.

Very few basic reforms were achieved by the Republic, as religious differences and the sharp cleavage between Bavaria and the rest of Ger-

many made it difficult to gain support for the necessary unifying legislation. The various Länder, therefore, continued to follow their own traditional educational patterns, and, when the nazis came to power in 1933, the educational system prevailing in Germany did not differ radically from that which had existed under the Empire. Actually, the only major democratic reform accomplished during the Weimar period was the abolishment of the special elementary schools (Vorschule) for prospective secondary school students and the requirement that every German attend the free, public elementary schools (Grundschule) for the first four years.

HIGHER EDUCATION UNDEMOCRATIC

Generally, education in Germany was characterized by a marked social division. While attendance for the first four years at a free, public elementary school was compulsory for all, only the wealthier classes could ordinarily afford the expenses incurred in progressing to a secondary school. As a result, under both the Empire and the Weimar Republic, there were approximately twelve times as many students in elementary as in secondary schools. The secondary schools were intended, primarily, for students preparing to enter upon either a civil service or professional career.

Since the traditional secondary school course extended for nine years, few lower-income families could afford the relatively high tuition fees and the loss of a youth's earning power for so long a period. To ease this situation, the Weimar Republic established secondary schools with a six year course (Aufbauschule) in order to permit needy students to enter high school after six instead of four years of elementary schooling. In addition, scholarships were provided for exceptionally gifted students, but both

measures, comparatively limited in scope, proved relatively ineffective in bridging the gap between elementary and secondary school education.

During the twentieth century, a multiplicity of secondary school types developed, differing principally in curricula. The oldest type, the Gymnasium, was the traditional classical school. Other popular types comprised the Realgymnasium which emphasized Latin and modern languages; the Oberrealschule which stressed mathematics and natural sciences, and the Deutsche Oberschule, a creation of the Weimar Republic, which concentrated on German and history.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS POPULAR

Those students who could not afford, or who were incapable of following a secondary school curriculum, usually continued their education for the full eight years of the elementary school (Volksschule). After graduation they either enrolled for courses at a continuation school (Fortbildungsschule) or entered a vocational school. Many different types of these schools existed, specializing in trades, commercial studies, and agriculture. Under the Republic, about 70 per cent of the youths eligible were attending some sort of vocational school.

There had also existed an intermediate school, the Mittelschule, which provided education at a nominal cost for students until the age of sixteen. Graduates of these schools could, if they were capable, continue on to secondary schools and universities. After 1931, graduates of the Mittelschule were also eligible for clerical positions in the professional civil service ranks. The number of such schools had, however, been decreasing in favor of the formal secondary school for more than a century, and, under the nazis, virtually passed out of existence.

"The development of mental capacity is only of secondary importance". — A. Hitler, "Mein Kampf".

The nazis did not radically alter the existing administrative educational structure, but they imposed upon it an educational philosophy which completely perverted and distorted the principles which had been developed over the course of the preceding 150 years. Instead of the development of a harmoniously integrated individual provided with a general culture, the nazis proposed an education which would "ensure the instruction of German youth in the spirit of national socialism".

The initial paragraph of a nazi directive on the elementary school states: "It is the task of the German School, together with other nazi educational instruments, to educate the youth of our nation in such a way that they become spiritually and intellectually strong German men and women who, firmly rooted in the home soil and nationhood, are prepared to sacrifice themselves for the Führer and the people. It is not the task of the elementary school to impart a vast body of knowledge for the personal use of the individual. It has to develop and harness all physical and mental powers of youth for the service of the State. Therefore, only those subjects which are necessary to achieve this aim have any place in the school curriculum".

EDUCATION CENTRALIZED IN REICH MINISTRY

Centralized control over all phases of education was obviously a prerequisite to the complete indoctrination of German youth, and therefore, on May 1, 1934, the nazis established the Reich Ministry of Education. Its func-

tion was to issue all legislative measures pertaining to education and to supervise the execution of such legislation by the delegated Land authorities. The Ministry was charged with regulating school attendance, initiating administrative changes in the schools, determining curricula, establishing teaching standards, and selecting textbooks. All teachers throughout Germany were incorporated into the Reich Civil Service, but the Minister of Education had the power to appoint and dismiss all teaching personnel. He exercised that power directly, however, only in the case of university professors.

The Reich Ministry of Education was actually superimposed upon the existing educational system, for the individual Länder retained some degree of control and responsibility for their schools. The Länder continued to be responsible for their own educational finances and for the personnel policy of all but university staffs.

NAZIS REGIMENT TEACHERS

Above all else, the nazis considered it of paramount importance to make the educational system the means by which the youth of the nation would be moulded to the needs of the State. Tremendous pressure was, therefore, exerted to draw teachers and school administrators into the ranks of the Nazi party and to eradicate opposition wherever manifested or even suspected. To a far greater extent than in most other professions, the nazis won adherents among German educators. Even under the Weimar Republic, the teachers were predominantly reactionary, and, therefore, even before 1933, the nazis had gained from among them many converts who devoted themselves to the undermining of the Republic.

A paragraph in an official Prussian publication illustrates the situation in the late twenties: "We cannot con-

clude the chapter on the secondary schools without touching one apparently sore spot — the political attitude of the teachers' councils There are doubtless teachers who have still not recovered from the collapse of the old regime (the Empire) and who feel unable to adopt a positive attitude towards the Republic. There are even teachers who abuse their position as friends and leaders of our youth and deliberately inculcate hostility towards the People's State".

Where opposition appeared, the nazis found it comparatively easy to break down resistance. Before a teacher could be promoted, his local nazi party organization was asked for a political evaluation. Resistance meant either no promotion, transfer to a less desirable area or school, or even dismissal. The National Socialist Teachers League (NS Lehrerbund) was one of the means by which the nazis linked the teachers of Germany to the NSDAP. Membership in the NSLB was compulsory; in August 1942, it claimed 360,000 teacher-members and carried on continuous nazi indoctrination within its ranks.

SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES PERVERTED

The nazis exploited every possible method to influence German youth. Textbooks in every subject were tuned to the national socialist doctrines. Elementary school arithmetics stated, "One Hitler Jugend plus one Hitler Jugend makes two good nazis". A primer, in a story entitled, "We March to War", impressed its young readers with the fact that "Our Führer does not want to make war at all, but the enemy forces him to do so. When the Führer commands, we soldiers go to war".

The aim of geography was "to educate the youth to be 100 per cent Germans and 100 per cent nazis". In

biology, students were taught the "biological nonsense of equality".

Even the universities, proud of their ancient traditions of freedom of teaching and learning (*Lehr- und Lernfreiheit*), were forced into the nazi mould. Courses on racial biology and German war history replaced humanistic studies which were anathema to the nazis. The universities were prostituted to invest national socialism with the glamor of research and intellectual thought. Scores of Germany's eminent men of science and letters, men who had made universities such as Heidelberg and Munich famous throughout the world, were dismissed, exiled, or thrown into concentration camps whenever they refused to fall into line. The Rector of Berlin University declared that its aim was to "eliminate the dregs of a past liberal age", and the leader of the National Socialist League of German University Teachers stated, "the German University will be nazi or it will not exist at all".

The nazis' racial purge of education began in the universities as early as 1933, and what reservations existed were swept away by the Nürnberg Laws of 1935. Under its terms, not even lecturers who had non-Aryan wives were permitted to retain their posts. A decree of April 1933 limited the proportion of non-Aryan students to 1.5 per cent, and those admitted were subjected to severe restrictions. They were excluded from medical and other professional examinations, and, after 1937 no full Jew was allowed to take the doctorate. Part Jews could do so only with ministerial permission. Similarly, a Ministry of Education decree of March 1935 completely barred Jews from public secondary schools, and a further decree in 1938 extended the ban to all public and private elementary schools.

INTELLECTUAL TRAINING DISCOURAGED

Generally, the nazi attitude toward education in the early years of the Hitler regime was anti-intellectual. The greatest emphasis was placed by the nazis on the moulding of youth to obey rather than to question, and vocational training was stressed at the expense of general, cultural education. By 1937, a distinct decrease in secondary school and university attendance had become apparent, and the nazis, alarmed at the threatened depletion of the professions, the civil service, the Officer Corps, and the leading strata in business and industry, reversed their entire policy. Attempts were made to increase the number of secondary schools, and university attendance was encouraged. This policy was adhered to even during the war, and members of the German armed forces were granted leaves and furloughs to attend the universities. Women, too, were increasingly encouraged to take up higher education, and all quotas on their attendance at universities were discarded. Despite the change in policy, however, enrollment at institutions of higher learning continued to decline, and by 1939 had fallen more than 50 per cent below the attendance for the winter of 1932-33.

The nazis further damaged the educational structure by introducing the leadership principle (*Führerprinzip*) into the schools. Teachers became followers rather than leaders, and the autocratic power of the school principal, or, in the case of the universities, of the Rector and the faculty Deans, effectively reduced the prestige and self-esteem of the subordinate members of the profession. Furthermore, the relatively low salaries paid to elementary school teachers and the slowness of promotion at all levels resulted in a serious decline in the numbers of candidates for teacher-training

institutes and for teacher appointments. The war decimated the ranks of the profession, and in 1943 the Bavarian Minister-President estimated that at least 50 per cent of the teachers were serving in the armed forces and that another ten per cent were engaged in war industries where the financial return was considerably higher. As a result, the nazis were forced to recall many teachers from retirement and to lower teacher standards to maintain even minimum staffs.

NEW SCHOOLS FOR FUTURE HITLERS

Despite the vigorous efforts expended to nazify the secondary schools, the nazis found it necessary to establish special secondary schools to train a select party élite to serve as the future Gauleiters and standard bearers of national socialism. These new schools were of three types: The National Political Educational Institutes (Napola), the German State Boarding Schools, and the Adolf Hitler Schools. The selection and supervision of the pupils of these schools were undertaken partly by the SS and partly by the NSDAP. The schools were free boarding schools and entrance was based upon the political reliability and importance of the parents, the racial purity of the family, and the degree to which the pupil had distinguished himself in the Hitler Jugend. The resultant product of the school was a guaranteed, 100 per cent nazi whose education had been based on intolerance, glorification of Germany and Germandom, and on a idealization of war and conquest as the crowning achievements of man.

WAR COMPLETES SCHOOL BREAKDOWN

In the last two years of the war, the ever-increasing demands of the armed forces and the staggering impact of the Allied air offensives against Ger-

man cities hastened the deterioration of the German school system. Youngsters of secondary school age, boys of fourteen and fifteen, were serving in anti-aircraft units at the front, and bombings of large cities had forced the evacuation of hundreds of thousands of younger children into rural areas where adequate school facilities were not available.

When the war ended, therefore, Military Government authorities found the German school system virtually paralyzed. In most of the larger cities of the U.S. Zone, schools had been closed for many months before American troops arrived. In Heidelberg, for example, even though the city was virtually untouched, schools had been closed since the summer of 1944. Military Government education officials were thus confronted with an educational system which was physically crippled and intellectually distorted and stagnant.

Military Government found a diseased and paralyzed German educational system, requiring both antiseptic and therapeutic treatment.

It was obvious even before occupation that rehabilitation of German education would not be enough; the task was virtually one of re-creation. Education for democracy could not be erected on the poisoned foundation of nazi educational philosophy; new philosophies and ideals could not be grafted on old and withered roots.

The initial step, therefore, was to close all educational institutions and to prohibit all teaching. All nazi-developed secondary schools were permanently abolished. Directives emphasized that only when all undesirable teachers had been eliminated, when the schools had been freed from nazism

and militarism, and when an adequate supply of satisfactory teaching materials, including textbooks, was available, would the schools be reopened.

October 1st was set as the target date for the opening of all eight grades of the elementary schools throughout the U.S. Zone. After the elementary schools had been opened, immediate steps were to be taken to reopen secondary schools and institutions of higher learning.

DENAZIFICATION FUNDAMENTAL STEP

Education officers throughout the U.S. Zone placed their primary emphasis on the selection of politically reliable administrative and teaching staffs. Policy decisions had been made to maintain the basic school administrative organization at Land and Kreis levels, and the first step was thus the temporary selection and appointment of Kreis school supervisors (Kreisschulräte) and the reorganization of the various Land ministries of education. After these officials had been carefully vetted for their political reliability, they were instructed to prepare lists of available teachers and to distribute fragebogen to all teachers whom they proposed to use.

The results of this meticulous method of selection give ample proof of the success with which the nazis had gained control of the German educational system. In Würzburg, for example, 92 per cent of the teachers within the Land and Stadtkreis were nazi party members. Approximately 75 per cent of the available teachers in Regierungsbezirk Schwaben had also been party members. Similarly, denazification in Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern-Oberpfalz resulted in the removal of between 75 and 80 per cent of the teachers, raising the over-all teacher-pupil ratio in the area to the staggering figure of one to 175. Though the proportion of removals varied from one area of the

Zone to another, generally, only a relatively small percentage of those teachers who taught under the nazi regime could be retained. Denazification thus presented educational authorities with their greatest problem, for without teachers, all other efforts towards reopening the schools became meaningless.

Many expedients designed to alleviate the problem have been adopted, and though some progress has been made, teacher scarcity remains the principal obstacle to the full re-establishment of schools in the U. S. Zone.

DAMAGED SCHOOLS POSE PROBLEM

At the same time, the availability and physical condition of school buildings presented another serious problem. In many cities, Allied air raids had destroyed and damaged the greater percentage of existing school plants. In Munich, for example, reports indicated that ten per cent of the schools had been totally destroyed, 78 per cent required more or less extensive repairs, and only twelve per cent were undamaged. Nürnberg, Augsburg, Mannheim, Frankfurt, and Karlsruhe were also badly hit. Every effort has been made to effect emergency repairs, but acute shortages of construction materials have severely hampered reconstruction.

Furthermore, the nazis, in the last months of the war, had converted many schools into emergency military hospitals, and U. S. Army use of others for troop billets, hospitals, and displaced persons barracks further limited the number of available school buildings. The Army has, however, returned many of these schools to the German authorities upon request of Military Government.

EMERGENCY TEXTS DISTRIBUTED

Another major problem which required solution before the schools could

be reopened was that of assuring adequate educational supplies, primarily textbooks. Immediately upon occupation, all textbooks in use in the German schools were impounded. As an emergency measure, pending production of acceptable texts by the Germans, pre-1933 texts were selected for use in the schools. These books have been printed in Germany, and more than 325,000 books were distributed by October 5th. Twenty-one emergency texts were selected for publication, including books for use in all eight elementary school grades; nine were readers, five arithmetics, four nature studies, and three histories.

In addition, post-1933 texts are being carefully screened. A large percentage of those thus far vetted have been found acceptable, although in some cases revisions had to be made. Original texts, now being written by Germans, and new revisions of old texts, are proving, however, to be generally satisfactory.

To date, much has been achieved in meeting and adjusting the problems which have arisen. The October 1st target for the opening of elementary schools in the U.S. Zone was met, and approved secondary schools are now being reopened daily.

The following table, showing the status of elementary schools in the U. S. Zone for October 1st and November 1st, clearly indicates the progress which has been made and the problems which still exist.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

	1 Oct 45	1 Nov 45
Pupils in School	1,200,174	1,576,553
Pupils not in School . . .	510,866	404,861
Percentage of Pupils in School . . .	70.10	79.60
Teachers Employed	14,176	19,947
Additional Teachers needed	16,896	13,637
Percentage of Teachers needed . . .	54.3	40.6
Pupils per Teacher	84	79

	1 Oct 45	1 Nov 45
School Plants in Use . . .	6,182	8,606
Schools in Temporary Quarters	265	240
Schools Used for Other Purposes than Teaching	400	679

Education for democracy requires dynamic, convincing leaders. The most perplexing M. G. problem is finding teachers to act as leaders for German youth.

With the rapid reopening of secondary schools, the problem of teacher procurement has assumed more serious proportions. Because of their added prestige and higher civil service status, the nazis were even more thorough in their selection and control of secondary school teachers, and thus an even larger proportion of them have proved to be in the mandatory removal category. Furthermore, many secondary school teachers have been appointed to elementary school positions and, therefore, many of the secondary schools within the U.S. Zone are at present unable to open for lack of teachers. Here, too, the decline in secondary and university attendance under the nazis has wrought its havoc in that there are now few properly trained teachers who can satisfy the education standards of the secondary schools.

To meet this situation, emergency teacher-training programs, initially organized under Military Government direction before the opening of the elementary schools, are being continued and accelerated. In most cases, German school officials have been exceedingly reluctant to lower teaching standards, but Military Government authorities are encouraging them to appoint potentially capable teachers who are as yet untrained. In many Kreise, such assistant-teachers are being usefully employed. Very often, they teach five days per week, and



Typical of the conditions prevailing in many of the heavily-damaged cities of the U.S. Zone is this picture of school children entering an elementary school in Bremen on opening day. Unless the boarded windows can be replaced by glass, winter will make the continuance of classes extremely difficult.



Before the formal reopening of the schools, Bremen schoolboys were kept busy rehabilitating public places under the direction of the local school authorities. These boys of twelve to sixteen were filling shell holes in a church yard. In many cities all over the U.S. Zone, such programs were developed to keep youth usefully employed and off the streets.

on the sixth day attend teacher-training classes organized by the local Schulrat. Considerable emphasis is being placed upon in-service training as a means of accomplishing maximum results with the minimum waste of necessary personnel.

At the same time, plans are being pushed for the reopening of regular teachers colleges. At Weilburg (Greater Hessen), the teachers college, closed by the nazis in 1939, is expected to open shortly. The college faculty has already been screened and approved, as has the greater proportion of the student body. Of the 1,100 applicants, approximately 200-250 will be accepted. It is expected that these students will be able to begin teaching sometime next Spring.

TEACHERS OVERBURDENED

Meanwhile, the task of the present teachers is extremely difficult. Not only are they carrying a pupil load which makes adequate teaching almost impossible — in some Kreise, classes run to more than 100 pupils — but they are equally handicapped by a universal lack of classroom equipment. In the elementary schools, textbooks have been distributed to all grades — usually two children share one book — but other materials such as chalk, copy books, and paper are in extremely short supply. It is frequently impossible to assign written homework, for example, because the students do not have the books in which to write. In secondary schools, where even textbooks are often not available, the situation is even more difficult.

Emergency measures to extend schooling to all children under fourteen have resulted in many schools running in two or three shifts, thus shortening the daily schedules for the students and lengthening them for the teachers. In some rural areas, two Gemeinden occasionally share the ser-

vices of the only available teacher, with the schools open in each town on alternate days, or in one village in the morning and in the other in the afternoon.

Responsibility for the operation of the school system has been placed in the hands of the Germans, but Military Government is keeping close check on the schools. Local Military Government education officers accompanied by the local Schulrat make unannounced spot checks of schools in their areas. No major attempts on the part of school officials or teachers to evade Military Government directives have been reported thus far. In some instances, nazi documents have been uncovered in schools and have been impounded. Usually, the failure to remove such books has been attributed to the inexperience and neglect of the teacher or official, rather than to a deliberate failure to comply with regulations. Immediate disciplinary action, in the form of suspension or dismissal of the responsible individual, is taken when such conditions are found to exist.

Military Government is encouraging and assisting those administrators, who are actively anti-nazi, in their efforts to re-orient their present teaching staffs. If our aim to bring democracy to German and to set German youth on the road to world co-operation is to succeed, every effort must be devoted to the creation of an active pro-democratic core of German teachers.

WINTER MAY CURTAIL SCHOOLS

Currently, much of the progress that has already been accomplished is threatened by the approach of winter. Most city schools are equipped for central heating only, and, since fuel is unavailable, it is feared that many will be forced to close. Furthermore, lack of glass and roofing material will make it impossible to use many schools

which were opened in late summer. Attempts are being made to keep the schools open, if, necessary only long enough to assign homework to the students, but the critical shortages in slates and copybooks and in secondary textbooks may make even that expedient unworkable. Some schools, particularly those in rural areas, which are heated by wood stoves, may, of course, be able to continue.

Whether the schools are temporarily forced to close or not, however, the foundations have been laid. It is to be hoped that the present German educators will continue to work toward the goal expressed by the Bavarian Minister of Education and Religion, on opening a teachers conference on August 27th. He declared: "The values of true culture, working for mutual understanding, for humanity, freedom, for the respect of the convictions of other peoples, states, and nations, for all that must be sacred to mankind, must be communicated to our youth in a new spirit and with a new attitude so that our youth may comprehend it as values, as an inner valuation and a basis of a new existence worthy of a human being".

Military Government has thus far achieved a creditable record in the re-establishment of the German educational system, in so far as German children are once again attending schools — schools now cleansed of nazi leadership and doctrine — and the higher institutions are also ready to resume operations. But, from now on, the greater part of the burden lies on the shoulders of the German educators themselves. Henceforth, Military Government will exercise only supervisory functions to insure that the schools are complying with its policies.

THE TASK AHEAD

Perhaps the most serious complaint that has been leveled at the present

situation concerns the lack of positive education for democracy. Demilitarization and denazification have generally been accomplished, but the more subtle task of inculcating democratic ideas has not yet been markedly successful. Military Government observers have expressed the view that the present teaching staff appears to be composed of individuals who are theoretically non-nazi, but only a very small percentage of them can be considered anti-nazi and positively pro-democratic. A large number of teachers are themselves in an intellectual void, and their efforts are thus essentially negative rather than positive. Teaching, for many of them, represents only security and a refuge from the bitter physical labor of reconstruction, rather than a challenge for positive action.

German youth cannot be re-educated in a day or in a year. The poison which national socialism poured into the educational system for twelve years cannot be removed from the minds of young Germans as it can from books with shears and paste-pot. The teachers of Germany must by their own personal example in living democracy make the meaning of democracy clear and worthy of adoption by the youth they lead.

The process of re-education must be continuous, for in substance it involves the complete reshaping of the mentality, the attitudes, and the ideals of an entire people. It is the most difficult task confronting the German people, but it must be relentlessly pursued and finally accomplished if Germany is ever to regain its right to the respect and confidence of the free nations of the world.

The universities, the fountainheads of German intellectual thought, will be discussed in Part II of "Schools for Democracy" in the next issue.

What is *Militarism*?

The following article is intended only as a guide to assist Military Government and Special Branch officers to understand and recognize the background and forces that fostered militarism in Germany. Membership in one of the militaristic-minded organizations listed does not necessarily constitute proof in itself that the person was a militarist or a supporter of militarism. However, it does indicate that a further and complete investigation of the person in question is warranted. The eradication of militarism is one of the expressed war aims of the United States, and it is the responsibility of every Military Government officer to search for and root out all active militarists in his respective jurisdiction.

A German militarist does not necessarily have to be a member of the regular German Army. Militaristic indoctrination and ideologies have traditionally been widespread among certain sections of the German people. Moreover, many of those circles extremely active in professing and furthering militarism were composed of some members who never had contact with the German Army itself. In order to understand this phenomenon, it is necessary to examine the history and manifestations of this German engendered concept of power and aggression which has twice forced the United States into war.

Frederick William I, father of Frederick the Great, is generally regarded as the father of Prussian militarism, although the German militaristic tradition goes back much further to the medieval German feudal system. The modern German state was founded in 1871 as a result of two successful wars: 1866 against Austria and 1870

against France. Since then various groups and organizations have been active in promoting the ideals of German militarism, the most important being the "Alldeutscher Verband" (Pan-Germanic League). Founded in 1891 in opposition to the Anglophile policy of the Bismarck government, the League was financed and supported by heavy industry. It stood for militarism and helped to create the psychology which led to the outburst of jingo hysteria on August 1st, 1914 when spontaneous militaristic demonstrations took place in numerous cities throughout all Germany following news of German mobilization.

DEVELOPMENTS AFTER 1918

After the end of World War I, a large number of young German fanatics and unemployed soldiers, raised with the ideals of German militarism, did not cease to the "Freikorps", they joined the White Russians in their fight against the Red Army in the Ukraine and Baltics, fought against the short-lived communistic government in Bavaria, and the Polish occupation of Pomerania and Upper Silesia. Most of these Freikorps later formed the "Tannenberg Bund". In March 1920, an intensified nationalistic and militaristic propaganda campaign led to the Kapp Putsch which aimed to replace the liberal German government with a strong militaristic regime. After the failure of the Kapp Putsch, many of its ardent supporters united in the "Deutsch-nationale Volkspartei".

Junker and Industrialists. For many decades a comparatively small but extremely powerful group had guided the destiny of Germany. The key men of this group were the so-called "Junkers", members of the old Prussian aristocracy who were mainly the great landlords of extensive properties in East Prussia, Silesia, Pomerania and Mecklenburg. Also included in this oligarchy were the leaders of the West German industry. Around this nucleus a political party was formed in 1918 which attracted the support of the nationalistic conservative elements in Germany, the **Deutschnationale Volkspartei (DNVP)**.

After a few changes of leadership within this party, the command was taken over by Alfred Hugenberg, one of the chieftains of German industry, owner of a large newspaper publishing concern (Scherl) and of Germany's largest movie industry (UFA). A former managing director of the Krupp armament plant, Hugenberg later became chairman of the Steel Association and other important industrial organizations.

The DNVP stood for the reactivation and strengthening of the German army, rearmament, reincorporation of parts of the Reich which had been ceded to the Allies at Versailles, recovery of the colonies and opposition to the principles of the Weimar Republic. The DNVP not only exerted a great influence in the German Army, but it fostered and supported as well a number of military and para-military organizations. The largest of these was the **Stahlhelm** with an estimated strength of more than 600,000 men, mostly veterans, commanded by former Army officers. Of all the military organizations which existed in Germany prior to 1933, with the exception of the regular army, the Stahlhelm was the best trained and best disciplined. A special order issued by Hitler in

1933 made it possible for every member of the Stahlhelm to join the ranks of the SA, and its former president, Seldte, was appointed to the Nazi cabinet as Minister of Labor.

GROUPS AFFILIATED WITH DNVP

Other nationalistic military organizations which were directly or indirectly connected with the DNVP were the **Reichsbund Deutscher Offiziere**, the aforementioned **Tannenberg Bund**, the **Bund Deutsche Osten** and the **Kyffhäuser Bund**. The Kyffhäuser Bund consisted mostly of extremely nationalistic veterans of World War I and later on was swallowed by various Nazi organizations, especially the **Reichskrieger Bund** and the **NSKOV**. The Bund Deutsche Osten aimed toward the expansion of Germany to the East (Poland, Ukraine and the Baltics), advocating the political slogan of the "Drang Nach Osten". A similar idea, though on a more scientific and philosophical basis, was advocated by the **Fichte Bund**.

Closely connected to the DNVP was the organization of the **Volksbund für das Deutschtum im Ausland (VDA)**. Its main purpose was the fortification and support of German minority groups in foreign countries and propaganda for Germanism. The former war minister, Gessler, notorious as the father of the Schwarze Reichswehr (Black Army) which was a device to increase the strength of the German Army against the conditions of Versailles, became chairman of the VDA in 1931. In 1933 the VDA had 2,923 Ortsgruppen, and through the **Deutsches Auslandsinstitut** edited 335 foreign newspaper and 654 magazines. Its files contained the names of all organizations devoted to questions of Germanism in foreign countries. In 1933 the VDA became officially affiliated to the NSDAP.

In connection with the DNVP, another patriotic organization should be mentioned, the **Jungdeutsche Orden** (JUNGDO). Founded in 1920 by Artur Mahraun, it followed a somewhat mixed mystical and chauvinistic ideology. The organization was to follow the principles of the medieval orders of knighthood with the spirit of the crusaders. In the early 30s, however, the JUNGDO turned away from the DNVP and attached itself to the liberal Democratic Party.

FRATERNITIES AND TURNVEREINE

For the oligarchical group which dominated Germany, the DNVP was but one link in its chain of command; it gave the group an opportunity to place its own representatives in the Reichstag, thus influencing the German legislature and executive. Outside of its political party, the group maintained influential connections which in many ways were of greater importance.

In this connection the student fraternities, whose influence in public life as well as in private industry and business was extremely strong, should be mentioned.

Many of these fraternities could only be joined by members of aristocratic or industrial families of high social standing, or by persons who had very good connections to those circles. Far more than the American student, the German remained an active member of his fraternity for the rest of his life. The "Alten Herren" (post-graduate fraternity members) usually maintained an active interest in the welfare of their younger fraternity brothers after they had left the university. The result was that membership in an influential fraternity guaranteed an extremely rapid career in public life and private industry due to the fact that

the "Alten Herren" held key positions in practically every important public office, business or industry.

The **Burschenschaften**, formerly a democratic movement founded in opposition to the feudal **CORPS**, changed in the Bismarck period and shared with the Corps, in addition to the wearing of distinctive colors and uniform-like garments, a haughty exclusiveness. These organizations, Corps and Burschenschaften alike, followed a stiff obsolete "code of honor" and were imbued with a patriotic warrior spirit. This warrior spirit was encouraged and stimulated by the practice of dueling which often took on a sadistic form.

There were fraternities of course, especially Roman Catholic and Jewish, which, apart from having less rigid rules, represented a different point of view. It is furthermore true that even the most reactionary fraternities produced some men famous for their liberalism and democratic ideas. Nevertheless, in general, membership in one of the fraternities of the **Kosener S. C.** or the **Weinheimer S. C.** offers a good indication of a militaristic, nationalistic tendency in the individual. Within the **Kosener S. C.** the outstanding Corps were the **Borussen** and the **Saxonen**.

Closely connected with the early Burschenschaften were the "**Jahn'schen Turnvereine**", designated to build up a valiant and healthy youth. Political activity played an important part at the time of the formation of these organizations, which developed into a stronghold of German nationalism. This is especially true of the **Deutsche Turnverein**, founded in 1860, which in 1919 added to its constitution the following purpose: "The promotion of 'Turnen' as a means to physical and moral strengthening, as well as the cultivation of the German nationalistic consciousness and patri-

otic sentiment". The **Deutsche Turnvereine** had branches in many foreign countries and its members, the Turners, were well known for their active German propaganda. Their insignia, incidentally, looked very similar to the swastika. These foreign branches were all controlled from Berlin by the **Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Deutsche Leibesübungen im Ausland**.

RURAL INSTRUMENT FOR POWER

Another effective instrument of power, especially for the landed aristocracy in East Prussia and Silesia, was the **Landschaften**. Founded in the 18th century for the purpose of extending cheap credits to the owners of estates, the **Landschaften** were corporations of public law which served as credit organizations of locally confined districts. Through the issue of so-called "Pfandbriefen" which were backed by the joint security of all estates within that district, they furnished cheap credits. Their offices had the position of public office and were auxiliary organs of public administration. The **Landschaften** developed into the highest authority for all land and mortgage questions within their respective districts. They enabled the large landowners to assess and evaluate the property of the farmers and thereby succeeded in making the peasantry completely dependent upon the landed aristocracy. Membership in the **Landschaften** should be considered cause for investigation into the militaristic background of the person concerned.

Another organization of interest here is the **Osthilfe** which was founded originally by the Brüning government to provide credits for the over-indebted small peasants in the German East. The **Osthilfe**, however, was taken over by the Junkers and used for their own selfish purposes to refinance themselves through the funds of the **Osthilfe**. As a consequence of this activity, the

notorious **Osthilfe** Scandal occurred which served to discredit the Weimar Republic. Practically all of the big land owners, including the Imperial family and President Hindenburg, were involved in this scandal which helped the nazis to take over the government.

Also meriting attention was the **Herrenklub** which during the years preceding the Hitler regime played an important role as the very exclusive meeting place of the leaders of the Junkers and large industrialists. Franz von Papen, a typical representative of German militarism, was chairman and the guiding power of the **Herrenklub**.

FROM THE DNVP TO THE NSDAP

To a great extent Hitler's success was based upon the help he received from various nationalistic, militaristic individuals and groups, and from their chief political organization, the DNVP. While the methods of the DNVP differed somewhat from those of the nazis, their aims were practically identical. After they had connived the fall of the Brüning government, they supplied the German chancellors themselves; first, the super-politician von Papen, and, after his failure, General von Schleicher. When things finally developed contrary to their expectations, von Papen managed to sell Hitler to the leaders of high finance and big industry. Then von Papen arranged the famous meeting between Hindenburg and Hitler which resulted in the appointment of Hitler as chancellor. Despite his appointment, however, Hitler's future position depended mainly upon the outcome of the elections in March 1933.

Here again the DNVP leaders came to his aid. By the creation in 1932 of the **Harzburger Front**, Hugenberg had officially linked the destiny of the DNVP with that of the NSDAP. It was this coalition destiny of the

DNVP and the NSDAP which swung the elections in favor of Hitler and gave birth to the totalitarian Third Reich.

THE MENACE OF MILITARISM

German militarists will present a severe problem for the administration of occupied Germany and a constant threat to the future peace of the civilized world. In general they are much harder to ferret out and recognize than the nazis, and for that reason much more dangerous. Moreover, their external appearance and the favorable impression they are apt to present are highly deceptive and, therefore, doubly treacherous. Unlike the nazis, one will seldom find within their ranks the cheap opportunists and job hunters so typical of many members of the party. The nazi ideology has little tradition, and people who joined the

party in order to gain personal advantages (they are often those who claim they were forced to join) have little political character or backbone. Such Germans will hardly ever work against the occupational forces or the civil administration as long as this is dangerous or disadvantageous for them.

The "Deutschnationalen", on the other hand, have a tradition and they adhere obstinately to their ideas. Given a policy-making or influential position in public administration or business enterprise, such Germans will try energetically to foster and prefer their militaristic friends, just as they did during the years preceding World War II. If they succeed in this, the forces that have given rise to a despotic aggression which in 25 years has twice led the United States and the World into war will again be set in motion.

The Survival of the *Mercenary Tradition*

By Franz Marmorek

The tradition of the mercenary soldier can be traced, in Germany, down to the present. That this tradition should have survived into the Twentieth Century is a fact which democratic nations find hard to grasp. There is ample evidence that, even though unorganized and without central direction, certain manifestations of this phase of militarism in Germany are surviving even under occupation conditions. The presence of adequate Allied troops is enough to prevent these manifestations from causing a serious threat to Allied security. Military Government cannot, however, be satisfied that it has fulfilled its mission in Germany until this unregenerate spirit is completely stamped out.

Since the time of ancient Carthage, warlords have used mercenary soldiers to do their fighting. The high tide of the mercenary, however, developed after the decline of knighthood during the Fifteenth Century. From that time on, the German Mercenary, the Landsknechte, became a familiar figure on all European battlefields.

For the mercenary soldier, fighting was a regular profession and he lent his services to any warlord who agreed to pay his fee. After the battle was over and the fee and spoils were spent, the mercenary looked for a new lord, who might very well be his former foe. Fighting, for the Landsknechte, was more than just a way of making a living; he loved the life of a soldier and loved the fight for the fight's sake.

Although the institution of mercenary soldiers largely vanished during the Fifteenth Century, the Landsknechte

*"With a sword in our left hand
and a lance in the right, we are
fighting all over the world, some-
times for this and sometimes for
that." — Old Landsknechte song,
official theme song of the Hitler
Youth.*

tradition stayed on in Germany. Wherever there was a war in any part of the world, there were German soldiers taking part. In the American Revolution they fought on both sides; they assisted in reorganizing the modern Chinese Army and the Bolivian Army (the latter job, incidentally, done under the supervision of Ernst Röhm of SA notoriety); and German elements infiltrated into the French Foreign Legion to such an extent that German became the second official command language.

1918—1933

After World War I, the Landsknechte spirit had a great revival. There were thousands of soldiers who had joined the Army practically in their boyhood. Fighting was all they knew and fighting was all they wanted to do. When the war was finally lost and the fighting ended, these youths had no desire to lay down their arms. Instead they directed their fighting spirit and hatred primarily against the "Red Enemy". Organized in small battalions, the **Freikorps**, they fought the Red Army, supporting the White Russians in the Ukraine and the Baltics. They served as the followers and soldiers of Wolfgang Kapp in his ill-famed "Putsch" on March 13, 1920 when he proclaimed himself German

Chancellor. (His reign lasted only five days, and he was forced to flee to Sweden when a general strike forced his downfall.) When Poland occupied a part of Upper Silesia, these same youths formed the **Ost Schutz** and fought against Polish and French troops.

Mysticism, nationalism and a love for fighting gave a peculiar stamp to those modern Landsknechte, who gathered around the black, white and red banners. Ehrhardt was their most famous chieftain; the leader of the "Marine Brigade", von Killinger, one of their best-known officers; and old Ludendorff looked benevolently upon Germany's militaristic youth, spiting the armistice and the Allies. Some political leaders objected to this illegal army, but such opponents were openly ridiculed in the German Reichstag. Von Killinger reported proudly that his "boys" insulted an officer of the French Commission when he neglected to salute the illegal German colors. No action was taken either by the Allies or the Reichstag.

With the stabilization of conditions in Germany, survival became difficult for these units. "We Putschists from Dresden", wrote von Killinger, "all had to start with some quiet and honest business after that damned stabilization of the Mark. Too bad, indeed". But there was always room for soldiers in Germany. Some of them joined the official army and others flocked to the **Stahlhelm**, the **Kyffhäuser Bund** and other nationalistic military organizations. The ancient Landsknechte were known for their colorful uniforms, and these new Landsknechte, too, were looking for a suitable dress. It was not surprising to find many of them soon wearing the swagger uniforms of Hitler's SA. The old theme song of the Ehrhardt men, "With the swastika on the steel helmet and the black, white and red armband, we are called the Ehrhardt Brigade", now changed to "... we are called Hitler's

Sturm Abteilung (SA)". The Sturm Abteilung ceased to be a select organization under the nazis, and the Landsknechte sought a more elite organization for their tradition.

LANDSKNECHTE IN THE SS

Upon Hitler's accession to power, the SA ceased to be an organization for a few selected soldiers. Men of all sorts crowded the ranks of the Brown Shirts. Many of the real Landsknechte turned to more selected, military groups. The NSKK (Nationalsozialistisches Kraftfahrkorps — Motor Corps of the SS) was a refuge for some, but a few especially trustworthy of their number were selected by Hitler to become his personal bodyguards. A black uniform with the "death's-head" cap identified these Schutz Staffeln, together with its insignia of the double "Victory Rune". In 1934, following the Blood Purge, Himmler was charged with forming the SS into a new "Order of Knighthood", a paramilitary formation independent of the SA to whose chief of staff it had formerly been subordinate. After the outbreak of war, these elite guards formed the SS in arms.

The SS was the last organized expression of the Landsknechte and it died with the collapse of the nazi empire. It died, but the spirit is still alive; and it probably will be alive for some time to come, until a thorough education has taught the new generation to avoid militarism and to oppose a spirit which necessarily fosters war. Today, small groups, which threaten Germans co-operating with the occupation forces and Military Government, have assembled in the towns and villages of Germany. They write posters and mark walls, and occasionally they attack single Allied soldiers. Their words are almost identical with the language of the Freikorps, their spirit similar to the traditions of Ehrhardt, Kapp, Ludendorff and the SS. They are the scions of the Landsknechte of modern times.

Dyeing of Uniforms

Deadline Temporarily Suspended

A suspension until further notice of the December 1st deadline for the wearing by discharged members of the German armed forces of uniforms not dyed or altered has been granted in a USFET cable.

It was pointed out that a shortage of dyes prevented meeting the date originally stipulated in the theater instructions issued September 22nd, subject, "Prohibition on Wearing of German Military Uniform".

Such suspension, however, should not be interpreted to prevent arrest or trial of individual German civilians in German armed forces uniforms where it is considered that such personnel have had sufficient time and means either to alter their uniforms to a civilian cut or to have had them dyed where such dyestuffs were available.

Travel to Berlin

An announcement has been made that all potential travellers from the United States occupational zone to Berlin should be advised that the Nürnberg-Bayreuth-Hof Autobahn is closed to traffic at the Russian Frontier.

The Russian outpost, located on the highway in the vicinity of Hirschberg, about fourteen kilometers northwest of Hof, has been forbidden to admit anyone into the Russian Zone except persons carrying passes signed by Marshal Zhukov or issued by the

Due to shortage of dyes, USFET grants delay in enforcement of instructions pertaining to use of German forces uniform.

Allied Security Council in Berlin. All persons arriving in this area and lacking the aforementioned credentials have been required to detour around the Russian frontier in order to reach Berlin.

The only authorized approach to Berlin is via Kassel and Braunschweig.

Special Yule Curfew

USFET has granted a special dispensation in the enforcement of the curfew hours on Christmas Eve to permit attendance by German nationals at traditional midnight religious services, according to a recent announcement.

Military District Commanders have been authorized to extend, at their discretion, curfew limits on December 24th to 3 a. m. on December 25th.

Priority Labor Needs

Regional Military Government labor officers have been requested to direct German Regional labor offices (Landesarbeitsämter) to give priority to needs of railway shops for skilled personnel to operate on two or three shift basis, according to a USFET announcement.

The German and Foreign News



The Greater Hessen Military Government Office makes the following report on German reactions to international affairs:

German reactions to international news dealing with the internal affairs of other countries are always conditioned upon the answer to the question: "Will it ameliorate conditions inside Germany?" The reality of their present, pitiful situation has cured all Germans of grandiose illusions of their international relations. Even a superficial observer is quick to notice that the German people as a whole have donned the yellow invalid's armband, passing the burden of "reasonable care" to others. Therefore, feeling that they have been declared internationally as a people unable to use sufficient tact in their dealings with others and having hence been relieved of the necessity, the Germans feel themselves to be objective onlookers at the international political maneuver.

The sources of information are limited: the German press plays an insignificant role and the rumor monger and the "traveller who just came from Switzerland" are responsible only for ephemeral news stories which change as the hours pass by. The radio remains the strongest link with events abroad, in spite of the decrease in the number of usable radios in the hands of the civilian population. It was from the radio that the Germans learned about the election results in France, in Yugoslavia and Hungary and the

The main German reaction to internal affairs of other countries is: "Will it ameliorate conditions inside Germany?"

civil war in China. His opinions are based upon the cryptic news items which invariably lack any elucidation of their international significance. In evaluating them, therefore, the civilian is thrown back upon his own resources, which always contain, even in the case of non-nazis, a fair mixture of nazi indoctrination.

SEE FEARS JUSTIFIED

The elections in the several European countries and the difficulties met by some political leaders are noted with interest by most Germans. Their main approach is, as mentioned before, "What will it do to aid us?" Another reaction assumes the German form of "I told you so." The leftist trend evidenced in the recent elections proves to them that the nazi fears of the "Bolshevik monster" were justified. The non-leftist Germans say masochistically, "Let the Anglo-Saxons worry about it. We warned them." The more erudite among them are usually inclined to make distinctions between Communists in the Slavic countries and the Western European countries. Being fearful of both Communism and Slavism, an apparition combining both paralyzes their mental processes, and a discussion of the subject usually

resolves itself into a series of axioms, cardinal among which is the dogma that Communism and Slavism are "demonic concepts".

Though sympathizing with General De Gaulle's difficulties these rightists are quick to point out the shortcomings of democracy and advocate the establishment of non-political intellectual aristocracy to administer Europe until conditions become normal. The average German is less tactful. He says sarcastically: "Well, why don't you allow the Communists to have equal rights in the French Government? Why shouldn't the strongest party be allowed to hold ministerial positions?" The answers he expects to these questions are supposed to substantiate the theories of the Communist "threat"..... But the non-leftist German secretly expects from the leftist Western governments an amelioration of the conditions imposed upon Germany... All Germans, with the exception of a small group of Communists, believe that the chance for the redemption of Germany will come only when a rupture occurs in the friendly relations of the Allied Nations, and when leftist governments have replaced "victory" governments in the Western countries.

This last belief arises from the deep-seated conviction that "civilized" (Western) Marxists cannot be imperialists and that the international concept of socialism is incompatible with the desire to exact retribution from the German people which is now composed, so they say, predominantly of members of the proletariat.

Last Warning to all Concerned

It is generally appreciated that officials appointed by Military Government do not repose on a bed of roses. On the one hand, of course, they are required to carry out orders handed down by the occupying authorities, not

always easy to do. On the other hand, they must look out for the welfare of their constituents and provide a reasonably efficient administration. And always in the background are the former party members, looking for opportunities to criticize, or even sabotage, their efforts. Small wonder that under the circumstances many civilian officials are loathe to see Military Government detachments withdraw.

We quote here passages from a Proclamation of the Bürgermeister of Gunzburg (Schwaben) who castigates in no uncertain terms nazi rumor mongers and would-be saboteurs.

"The slaughterhouse of war is finally closed. The greatest mass murderer of all times, the crack-pot, paper-hanger's apprentice, Adolf Hitler, has brought Europe almost to the verge of disaster.... But, despite all, our nazis feel no remorse, have no awakening! They believe that they can be just as insolent today as they were formerly, and with impunity. Our people need peace and quiet in order to recover from the tortures of the Third Reich and from the terrors of the war; but our nazis don't want to grant them this peace. The ominous nazi whisper mill is set in motion, because this unscrupulous gang hopes for resurgence of its power through greater chaos. They put up illegal posters and nationalist 'Words of Consolation', making the whole town live in fear of punishment for these acts by the occupation authorities. They destroy my notices openly as soon as they are posted, although I, as Bürgermeister, have endeavored to treat them leniently in order to preserve the peace of the town.

"WE'VE HAD ENOUGH!"

"Indeed we no longer need your words of consolation! You are guilty of our misery and the world's misery. Hands off our people! We have had enough of you. The people are glad

that the spectre of nazism has vanished forever.

"Long enough have you taken from us the precious possessions of life and freedom. We were forced to put up with injustices; we had to give way to stupidity and insolence, and we had to look on while our country was driven to ruin... Now we shout, "Make way for freedom". We shall talk to you in your own language now, for it is obvious that you do not understand the language of kindness... The welfare of our town requires that your criminal activities come to an end.

• "If this is not heeded, all party members will be punished... Hatred is not written on our banners, but we will not again commit the mistake of letting ourselves be governed by criminals and adventurers and by their stupid followers. We are on guard against Prussian militarism, all guilty of the world's present misery. We will break the nazi power in its former stronghold, Gunzburg, and we will make our beloved town a haven of peace and freedom."

The City Council Meets

The following extract taken from the Hof (Oberfranken und Mittelfranken) Military Government detachment report interestingly highlights the present position of the local administration with respect to the development of political parties. The forthcoming elections and the broadening of political activity to the Land boundaries should greatly clarify the situation.

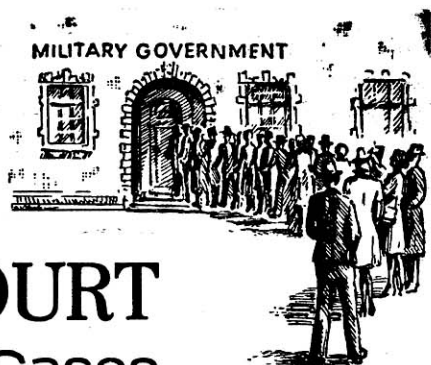
"At the meeting of the Stadtrat of Hof on November 14th, in the Rathaus, the first evidence of independent thought among city officials made an appearance. The persons involved in this stormy meeting were the members of the Stadtrat, two Communists, two Social Democrats, four con-

servatives, the Oberbürgermeister, Dr. Weinauer, and the Bürgermeister, Mr. Bechert. The main struggle was between Dr. Weinauer and the two Communist members of the Stadtrat on one side and Mr. Bechert and the other six members on the other.

"As the time for the transfer of administrative authority from Military Government to the civilian officials drew nearer, it had become increasingly obvious that Dr. Weinauer sought to establish himself in an impregnable position and, to do this, he had to break the power of the Stadtrat. The matter came to a head on November 14th over the question of whether Dr. Weinauer could make political appointments without referring to the Stadtrat, instead of delegating the authority to Mr. Bechert and the Stadtrat, as had been the case up until a few weeks ago.

"The basic conflict goes deeper than the clash of personalities since it involves the struggle of the Communist Party of Hof to gain control of the area. The Communist Party, before 1933 an unimportant group holding only one seat on the 32-man Stadtrat, has conducted an extremely vigorous campaign to get into the saddle during the past few months. In this particular case, Dr. Weinauer attempted to put five Communists into city positions without first consulting the Stadtrat. Mr. Bechert, an outspoken opponent of the Communist Party, discovered this and brought it into the light at the Stadtrat meeting.

"After a heated discussion of five hours, Mr. Bechert, with the support of the six non-Communist members of the Stadtrat, made his point and Dr. Weinauer was blocked. The most important aspect of the meeting was that the majority of the Stadtrat, feeling that Dr. Weinauer should not have full power, fought for its point and carried the day."



POLISH CAMP COURT

Handles Minor Cases

A Polish Camp Court, presided over by a trained Polish jurist, has been set up at the Ettlingen Polish Camp in Karlsruhe to dispose of cases in which minor criminal offenses have been committed by local DPs. Reports of action taken in these cases are forwarded to the Military Government Legal Officer for approval.

Det. G-45 in Ettlingen also reports improved efficiency in its police and jail systems.

Despite the fact that the civilian courts are now open, the number of cases brought before the Summary Military Government Court has shown an increase rather than a decrease. The increase is attributed to improved police work now that the men are becoming better schooled and thoroughly oriented to their jobs. After inspections and reports indicated that the administration of the Ettlingen jail was not up to standard, 50 per cent of the employees were replaced by younger policemen. This change resulted in a noticeable improvement in the administration and efficiency of the institution.

NEW APPOINTMENT SYSTEM

In order that greater administrative responsibility may be vested in Land government officials, a new system for the appointment of Landräte and Oberbürgermeister has been introduced in North Baden-Württemberg.

Any vacancy or impending vacancy in the offices of Landräte or Bürger-

A trained Polish jurist metes out justice for minor criminal offenses committed by DPs.

meister, whether in a Landkreis or Stadtkreis, will immediately be reported to Regional Military Government headquarters. The Ministry of the Interior will be requested to designate one or more suitable candidates who will be sent to the Military Government headquarters.

The Ministry of the Interior will be requested to designate one or more suitable candidates, who will be sent to the Military Government officer for an interview. The accepted candidate will then be appointed by the Ministry of the Interior.

NAZI GRAVE DIGGERS

A project to employ nazis as grave diggers has been developed in Bremen, and they will be used to establish a cemetery for some 4,700 French, Polish, Russian, English, and American victims of concentration camps.

At present the victims are buried in mass graves at Farge. A site 800 meters from the present cemetery has been selected on a slope covered by small trees and underbrush.

Known nazis will be required to clear the site, build roads and paths, landscape it, dig individual graves and remove the bodies from the old graves. Approximately 100 nazis will be employed on this project.

A religious service will be held at the new cemetery when it is ready for the reception of the concentration camp victims.

LABOR OFFICES UTILIZED

In view of the growing unemployment among clerical workers, professionals and administrators, many of whom are thought to be likely candidates to fill positions in public offices, the Land Ministry of the Interior for North Baden-Württemberg has been instructed to make greater use of the labor offices in endeavoring to find suitable persons for administrative positions in public agencies.

COMBATting V. D. MENACE

LK Mallersdorf is meeting its main public health problem—the effective control of venereal disease—with a rigid program encompassing both the military and civilian population.

A venereal disease hospital, staffed by a doctor and with a continuous police guard, has been established. By working directly with the tactical troops, who report venereal disease suspects to the proper authorities, Mainz, civilian sex contacts have been apprehended.

It was determined that both male and female ex-Wehrmacht members were a source of infection, and a program for examining all these people set up. Although the work has not yet been completed, more than 2,500 men and women have been examined. In addition, Bürgermeister and police were notified to send all known or suspected promiscuous sex contacts to the public welfare office for examination. Germans appearing before summary Military Government courts who are suspected of sexual promiscuity also are examined, and several such persons have been found to be infected.

Disbandment Directive

The dissemination to all echelons of Military Government of the information contained in Par. 15, Disbandment Directive No. 7, issued November 27th and which deals with the discharge of prisoners of war and members of disarmed enemy forces who are former German Reichspost employees, has been ordered in a USFET cable.

The paragraph reads: "Authority is granted for discharge of prisoners of war and members of disarmed enemy forces who are former German Reichspost employees, domiciled in the American Occupational Zone, and who are not essential to military needs. Under this authority, usual restrictions on security suspects, war criminals, high-ranking officers and General Staff apply".

Civilian Rail Traffic

German railways were authorized, in a recent USFET cable, to move civilian freight and passenger traffic within the U.S. Zone to the maximum extent of rail capacities remaining after military supplies and personnel requirements have been accomplished.

Military Government transportation officers will not impose unnecessary restrictions, eliminating red tape channels now applicable which delay materials urgently needed and further nullify full utilization of rail facilities available for authorized civilian movements.

Policy Changes Seen

Result of

Price Report



The report of Byron Price to the President on the situation in occupied Germany evoked widespread interest in the American press, with commentators predicting that the report will result in important changes in occupation policy. Editorial writers generally agreed with Price on the need for ending the present deadlock in the Control Council in Berlin.

The fourth monthly report of General Eisenhower as Military Governor was well covered by the American press, several commentators linking the Eisenhower and Price reports together as evidence that conditions in Germany require unified occupation policies.

Reaction to the pledge of General Joseph T. McNarney, new commander of American forces in Europe, that he will continue a strong Denazification policy was favorable, and his statement that the United States will stay in Germany at least ten years was welcomed as an indication that it will finish the occupation job which it has undertaken.

"It is to be hoped that action will promptly follow — four-power action that will rescue German occupation from the mess it has slipped into", declared The Philadelphia Inquirer in commenting on the Price report.

The Washington Post saw in the Price recommendations for the rebuilding of Germany a "strong indictment

Editorial writers agree on urgency of terminating present deadlock in Control Council.

of the methods that are being followed". Pointing out that French opposition must be broken down so that it will be possible to treat Germany as an economic unit, The Post expressed the view that Military Government is not equipped to undertake the task of putting Germany on a self-sustaining basis. "This undertaking — necessary and urgent as it is — should be shifted to civilian control", said The Post.

The Washington Star described the Price report as "a thought-provoking document... France made no secret of her determination to sever both the Rhineland and the Ruhr from the Reich. The other Allies objected, especially to the severance of the Ruhr, holding that this would render impossible the economic reconstruction of the already truncated and over-populated Reich. This portends a tragic dilemma; either chaos in Germany, perhaps spreading through Europe, or the embitterment of a coerced French regime with unpleasant possibilities in other aspects of world affairs".

The Price and Eisenhower reports, said The Philadelphia Record, raise the question of whether the Allies, who won the war against Germany, are

winning the peace in that country. According to Cedric Foster of MBS, the Eisenhower report "presents the picture of a country being propped up bodily by Allied occupation forces lest it fall of its own weight into complete and utter chaos... We've got to feed them and then ride hard over them for years to come. If we don't, then they will once more exhibit the truth of the Mendelian law by a reversion to their warlike tendencies".

William J. Humphreys, in an article in The New York Herald-Tribune, stated that, in the opinion of the French, Eisenhower and Price, in criticizing France, failed to mention that "France maintains that the future of the great war potential areas in Germany—the Ruhr, Rhineland and Saar—must be settled before the enemy country is permitted to knit its political and economic fractures".

This point of view found a supporter in Walter Lippman, who asserted that it would be putting the cart before the horse to set up a central administration in the Ruhr, Rhineland and Saar before a decision has been reached as to the status of these areas.

The denazification statement of General McNarney, declared Henry Gladstone of MBS, "destroys the hopes of hundreds of Nazi 'small fry' that Eisenhower's departure would result in a more lenient regime".

In spite of all it involves, said the Indianapolis Star, General McNarney's assurance that we will remain in Germany for at least ten years "is good news". He disposed of the notion that we are getting out as rapidly as we can and that soon the Germans will be left to do as they please. We shall stay until we can leave a new and peaceful Germany to carry on among the nations of the world".

Nürnberg Trials

Press reaction to the initial proceedings in the Nürnberg war criminal trials was favorable, with commentators emphasizing the importance of the law applied by the Four Powers in preventing future wars.

"The first week of this historical tribunal has been marked by major accomplishment", declared The Philadelphia Inquirer. "Astonishing speed and smoothness have been shown, and the whole proceeding is already marked with the pattern of success". Equally complimentary was the comment of Kathleen McLaughlin, who said in a dispatch to The New York Times on November 25th that "the great legal experiment here has taken on a tinge of success", less than a week after it was "launched with trepidation and amid misgivings. Functioning at a pace and with smoothness exceeding the fondest hopes of its progenitors, the trial of the major nazi war criminals has so far developed into an effective international enterprise that speculation has passed from its possible pitfalls to its future pattern and duration".

In the opinion of Victor Bernstein, PM correspondent, the trial has already proved "that any hesitancy in smashing German big business and purging its personnel is a victory for nazism. Enough evidence has gone in to strip German industry of any pretense that it was merely an innocent bystander to wholesale murder". Another correspondent, L. B. Shapiro of The North American Newspaper Alliance, expressed the view that the trial, as far as the German people are concerned, is a waste of time and effort. "They're simply not interested in the Nürnberg proceedings, and feel that the show is strictly for export".

The New York Times, in an editorial on November 21st, warned that the

trial has two dangers. First, that it may create precedents alien to our legal concepts which might tend to warp interpretations of our laws at home. Second, that it might be used "as a precedent by cynical conquerors not only to liquidate the vanquished but also to shift guilt from themselves to their victims. The court can guard against these dangers if it metes out justice whose fairness is beyond challenge and if it avoids any impression that this is a political show for political purposes".

European Elections

Though welcoming the Austrian elections as another evidence of the post-war revival of democratic processes in Europe, editorial commentators were sharply critical of the recent elections in Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav election, declared The Washington Post, was "anything but a free expression of the popular will. It was, on the contrary, on all fours with the plebiscites which Hitler and Mussolini used to permit the German and Italian peoples to participate in for the purpose of proving to the world the all but unanimous popular support which their regimes enjoyed". A similar view was that of The Washington Star, which said that the Yugoslav election "should be classed with those political shows commonly put on by all totalitarian governments".

Comment on the Austrian elections emphasized the fact that the Russians made no attempt to interfere with the balloting and that Russian occupation had not resulted in making Communism more popular with the people. "Wherever the voters are allowed to express themselves, the tendency seems to be toward governments of moderates — away from reactionary rightists but not toward radical Communism", said

The Philadelphia Inquirer. According to Joseph Harsch CBS, "the complete eclipse of the Communist Party in the Austrian election confirmed the emerging, pattern of an old Europe with political ideas of its own which are neither Western nor Russian. So another European country has elected the Middle Way".

In The Far East

While The New York Herald-Tribune declared that it is "preposterous to try to reach permanent solutions in the Far East without the assistance of the Russians", several editorial writers expressed opposition to the desire of Russia to set up a four-power Allied Control Council in Japan. An example of this latter point of view was a Washington Post editorial. Citing the "endless difficulties" produced by the unanimity rule in Germany, The Post asserted that "there is every reason why the situation there should be avoided in Japan".

Responsibility for "American errors in China" were the result in part "of America's complete lack of an integrated foreign policy", declared The New York Herald-Tribune, in commenting on the resignation of Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley, Ambassador to China. By the same token, it added, General George C. Marshall, his successor, will face "almost insurmountable obstacles" unless the administration develops an integrated foreign policy providing for action in China directly related to American policies in other parts of the world.

Random Comments

"Our German policy should be based on these fundamentals: We desire a disarmed Germany, unable to wage aggressive war. We desire an occupation demonstrating that no ally or allies seek to build Germany as a

pawn against Russia or any other ally. We desire a denazified Germany, learning democracy. She should not fare better than Germany's victims. But neither the German nor any other people should be permitted to starve now — and German prosperity must be part of the ultimate prosperity of Europe". — **Editorial in The Chicago Sun.**

* *

"The real problem is that of finding competent civilian personnel — how real it is only those who have had to find the men know. To send hacks, adventure-seeking politicians or even well-meaning but inexperienced citizens into an imbroglio such as that existing in Germany would be to confound confusion. No doubt many competent men could be found among those who were trained for Military Government service and are now back in civilian clothes. Is the Department of State thoroughly canvassing this group? Undoubtedly it will have to pay substantial salaries as the British do to hire these men back into an undertaking beset by so many difficulties. But that is to be expected — high-calibre men from any source will have to be well paid for such work". — **Editorial in The Washington Post.**

* *

"This international problem has two aspects, one immediate, one of the future. The immediate problem is that of bringing the war really to an end, of re-establishing human kindness, of being done with the killing, the brutality and the disregard of human rights which are the essence of war. The problem of the future is that of preventing, not merely of making less likely, a recurrence to open, formal war". — **Sir William Beveridge in The London Observer.**

* *

"German youth is disillusioned, tired, confused and visibly growing more and

more demoralized. The majority of young people in Germany today believe in nothing. Unfortunately, so far little is being done on the part of the Allies to help them find something to which to attach their activities. To Germany's younger generation, democracy means nothing. They know from looking around them that 'democracy' won Germany to its knees. They are told that democracy is the goal toward which they must work; but they do not have the slightest understanding of its meaning nor, therefore, any real enthusiasm for the concept of democracy". — **Tanis Long in The New York Times Sunday Magazine.**

* *

"From some accounts of affairs in Germany, one would think that all was confusion, chaos and frustration under the occupation. Information from other sources, however, indicates that reconstruction is proceeding at an accelerated pace". — **Richmond Times Dispatch.**

* *

"Because nobody in Washington has the wit or courage to explain that saving a crop in Europe is not 'coddling' the Germans, we do nothing. The result is that the mortality rate in Germany has leaped to a new high for all time and that Europe as a whole is threatened with mass starvation. It is no wonder that the Army is anxious to get out from under before the chaotic situation becomes generally understood. The failure is on the political front. We have permitted the politicians to forget that we did not get into this war to loot a continent or encourage mass starvation. We went into the war first to save our necks and second to throw our weight on the side of orderly development in Europe as a necessary condition of peace". **Editorial in The Saturday Evening Post.**

QUALIFICATIONS *for* CIVILIAN *Jobs*

Personnel qualifications for civilian jobs at Regional level of Military Government are described in these briefs. Qualifications for additional posts open to Military Government personnel will be published in forthcoming issues of The BULLETIN.

FINANCE SPECIALIST — CAF 14

(Base pay plus overseas —
\$8,968.75)

Broad general background in public and private financial institutions, tax rates, and other public revenues, along with capacity to advise on and assist in the construction of governmental budgets are essential. Must understand the causes and effects of inflation and have the capacity to preclude them. Besides a complete understanding of the Land Ministry of Finance, other experience or training must embrace the making of operating decisions on higher headquarter's policy, an understanding of cartels, trusts, interlocking directorates and other financial devices designed to continue economic warfare, the preparation of detailed technical and administrative directives, and the enforcement of them.

PUBLIC FINANCE SPECIALIST — CAF-13

(Base pay plus overseas —
\$7,787.50)

Must be widely experienced in the administration of public finance, the organization of tax budgets, revenue disbursing, etc. Must have demonstrated capacity to draft and execute policy on public finance, and a very high degree of executive ability and knowledge of public administration is indicated. Must be able to determine whether or not democratic principles

and correct technical reasoning have been applied in the most involved and difficult decisions by Treasury.

PRIVATE FINANCE SPECIALIST — CAF-13

(Base pay plus overseas —
\$7,787.50)

Must be experienced in over all management and control of all private financial institutions and transactions; be able to direct German governmental agencies by means of orders complete in administrative and technical detail and covering all phases of private finance; be able to deal with such diversified subjects as pawnbrokers, commercial interest rates, checking accounts, reorganization and receiverships of banks, operations and ownership of insurance companies, etc.; be able to prevent diversion of private funds to the support of political groups.

Positions as Staff Member and Staff Assistant in Finance functions are also available at CAF-11 and CAF-9, base salaries plus overseas \$5,375 and \$4,550 respectively.

EDUCATION AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS SPECIALIST — CAF-14

(Base pay plus overseas —
\$8,968.75)

Very broad general knowledge of educational administration and church organization and administration are essential. Experience and training

desired should be comprehensive enough to insure ability to reorient Germans to a democratic way of life by the virtual reeducation of an entire nation. Should know and appreciate the militaristic complexion of the German school, nationalistic activities of clergy and be able to direct the reshaping of their entire psychology. Knowledge and training will enable incumbent to deal not only with broader aspects of education, religion and cultural activities, but will embrace detailed knowledge of text books, music, theater, recreational and leisure time activities, youth activities, budgets, curriculum supervision, all levels and kinds of schools, etc. Must be skilled in the promulgation of democratic policy and be able to coordinate education and religious problems with other functional heads where they are concerned.

EDUCATION SPECIALIST

CAF-13

(Base pay plus overseas —
\$7,787.50)

Must be thoroughly familiar with the basis on which priorities for reopening schools is set, the distribution of available resources, funds, personnel, books and other equipment. Training and experience must indicate a capacity to direct clearance of all educational personnel, organizations, text books, movies and other training aids of militaristic and nationalistic influence; to make or closely supervise the making of direct personnel investigations; to practice technical and administrative supervision of all educational institutions and activities, and to effect the immediate democracy of the German educational system.

The positions of Staff Assistant and Staff member are also available to

educational specialists at CAF-9 and CAF-11, base salaries plus overseas, \$4,550 and \$5,375, respectively.

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS SPECIALIST — CAF-13

(Base pay plus overseas —
\$7,787.50)

In training and experience, applicants will have demonstrated a capacity to conduct policy-making conferences and negotiations with ecclesiastical authorities, and to obtain by persuasion the results normally achieved by commands. Must understand problems involving church and state, the disposition of church property seized by party and state, parochial schools, activities of unions, cooperatives and political factions identifying themselves with the church. Through information volunteered by individuals, church publications, discussions with religious leaders etc., must be capable of determining whether or not activities remain within proper limits.

INTERVIEWER — CAF-7

(Base pay plus overseas — \$3,725)

Will by experience and training have capacity to conduct actual investigations of Nazis, German Intelligence Service, War Criminals, security suspects, etc. Should be familiar with operations of Army C-2s, Intelligence Corps, German public officials, police and organized German informers. Knowledge of German desirable.

PUBLIC WELFARE SPECIALIST — CAF-14

(Base pay plus overseas —
\$8,968.75)

Grade 1. College graduation plus eight years of a combination of:

a, education in an approved school of social work;

b, satisfactory full-time, paid employment in a social work or executive position in a public or approved

private social work agency, of which two years must have been in responsible supervisory or executive work; and

c, satisfactory service as a Military Government/Civil Affairs officer.

**PUBLIC WELFARE SPECIALIST —
CAF-13**

(Base pay plus overseas —
\$7,787.50)

Grade 2. College graduation plus six years of a combination of:

a, education in an approved school of social work;

b, satisfactory full-time employment in a social work agency, and/or executive position in a public or approved private social work agency; and

c, satisfactory service as a Military Government/Civil Affairs officer.

**PUBLIC WELFARE SPECIALIST —
CAF-11**

(Base pay plus overseas — \$5,375)

Grade 3. College graduation plus four years of a combination of

a, education in an approved school of social work;

b, satisfactory full-time paid employment in a social work or executive position in a public or approved private social work agency, and

c, satisfactory service as a Military Government/Civil Affairs officer.

**Information Control Div.
Offers Job Positions**

Information Control Division, USFET, and its corresponding echelons of Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.) and in the field have vacancies for officers and enlisted men who have civilian or army experience in various fields.

These include: Radio editing, announcing and production; newspaper reporting, circulation and production;

film production and distribution; investigation and interrogation of Germans; communications, radio and telephone; and army administration.

If the applicant is eligible for discharge, or will become eligible in the next 30 days, employment as a civilian may be requested in any of the positions outlined above.

Applications will be submitted to the Chief, Information Control Division, Headquarters, USFET, Main, APO 757. Information necessary in the application includes; Name, rank, ASN., organization, ASR. score (must be under 50), age, civilian experience (give dates and salary), education, army experience (including schools), and indorsement by commanding officer stating availability for reassignment, character and efficiency index.



TO LT. COLONEL

Maj. Joseph P. Cohen, 3d M.G. Rgt.

TO TECHNICAL SERGEANT

S/Sgt. Martin Kramkimel, 3d. M. G. Rgt.

TO SERGEANT

Cpl. William D. Bothell, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Tec. 5 Ross P. DiGiorgio, 35 M. G. Rgt.

TO TECHNICIAN FIFTH GRADE

Pfc. Peter N. Reuter, Jr., 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Irving Karp, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Norman W. Towner, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Orland Fiandaca, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Gerald Rosenzweig, 3d M. G. Rgt.

TO PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

Pvt. William M. Born, 3d M. G. Rgt.

Station List

Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER			
Office of Mil Govt for Germany (U.S.) Berlin			Lt Gen Lucius D Clay
Office of Mil Govt (U.S. Zone) Frankfurt			Maj Gen C L Adcock

WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT Seventh U. S. Army

Office of Mil Govt (Western District)	Heidelberg	Western Military District	Col M O Edwards
2d Mil Govt Regiment (APO 758)			
Hq 2d Mil Govt Regt Heidelberg			Lt Col N F Hines
Sv Co Oberursel			1st Lt R A Madden
2d MG Med Det Heidelberg			Lt Col W H Riheldaffer

NORTH BADEN-WURTTENMBERG

E-1	Stuttgart	North Baden-Württemberg	Col W W Dawson
Hq 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart			Lt Wm E Snodgrass
Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart			1st Lt E Thompson
Mobile Maint Plat., Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Zuffenhausen			

Württemberg

E-1	Stuttgart	Württemberg	Col W W Dawson
F-10	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Lt Col C L Jackson
F 11	Ulm	SK-LK Ulm	Lt Col I. L. Harlow
G-20	Aalen	LK Aalen	Maj J K Owen
G-21	Böblingen	LK Böblingen	Capt W A Becker
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Crailsheim	Lt Col R L Rogers
G-23	Esslingen	LK Esslingen	Lt Col J I Taylor
G-24	Gmünd	LK Gmünd	Capt J N Krajnak
G-25	Göppingen	LK Göppingen	Maj G W Ford
G-26	Schwäbisch Hall	LK Hall	Maj W T Neel
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Maj B V Bloom
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	Lt Col H M Montgomery
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	Capt H K Manson
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	Maj H W Freeman
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Maj G D Burchell
H-51	Heilbronn	SK Heilbronn	Maj M L Hoover
H-52	Künzelsau	LK Künzelsau	Capt W L Straus
H-53	Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Cpt R S Deetz
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt S L Haber
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Nürtingen	Maj S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-57	Ulm	Baden-Württemberg	Lt Col J M Gregory
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	Capt J G Cox

Landesbezirk North Baden

Co E	Durlach	Landesbezirk	1st Lt R T Lynch
E-7	Karlsruhe	North Baden	Col C Lisle
F-16	Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Lt Col R S Smith
G-43	Heidelberg	SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col G P Kutz
G-46	Pforzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N. Semaschko
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj M S Pullen

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	Capt G T Daughters
H-88	Feudenheim	Warehouse Opn	Maj H E Kring
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Maj J A McGuinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	Maj N O Moore
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	Capt J F Moyer
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt G O Withey
I-137	Edingen	Warehouse Opn	Capt R L Shadwick

LAND GREATER HESSEN

E-5	Wiesbaden	Land Great Hesse	Col J R Newman
Hq 2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep)		Wiesbaden	Col J R Newman
Hq & Sv Co 2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep)		Wiesbaden	Capt T H Candon
Mobile Maint. Plat., Hq & Sv Co			
2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep)		Wetzlar	Capt B Sturdevan

Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5	Wiesbaden	RB Wiesbaden	Col J R Newman
E-6	Frankfurt	SK Frankfurt	Lt Col R K Phelps
F-15	Wiesbaden	SK Wiesbaden	Lt Col F A Sansone
G-41	Wetzlar	LK Wetzlar	Lt Col E M Lee
H-77	Dillenburg	LK Dillkreis & LK Biedenkopf	Maj D B Bernstein
H-78	Gelnhausen	LK Gelnhausen & LK Schlüchtern	Maj M E Chotas
H-79	Hanau	SK-LK Hanau	Maj T Turner Jr
H-80	Limburg	LK Limburg & LK Oberlahn	Capt E F Duffy
H-83	Rüdesheim	LK Rheingau & LK Untertaunus	Maj J G Gavin
H-86	Bad Homburg	LK Obertaunus & LK Usingen & LK Maintaunus	Capt A L Yakoubian

Regierungsbezirk Kassel

Co C	Kirchhain		1st Lt J F Owen
E-4	Kassel	RB Kassel	Lt Col A Skarry
F-14	Kassel	SK-LK Kassel & LK Wolfhagen	Lt Col R Bard
G-38	Fritzlar	LK Fritzlar-Homberg & LK Ziegenhain	Maj R A Gish
G-39	Marburg	SK-LK Marburg	Lt Col T A Brown
G-40	Fulda	SK-LK Fulda & LK Hünfeld	Maj C F Russe
G-48	Korbach	LK Waldeck & LK Frankenberg	Maj J R Chambliss
H-65	Eschwege	LK Eschwege	Capt A W Moore
H-67	Hersfeld	LK Hersfeld	Capt G S Iredell
H-68	Hofgeismar	LK Hofgeismar	Capt S C Moore Jr.
H-70	Melsungen	LK Melsungen & LK Rotenburg	Maj T T Turnbull Jr.
H-72	Kassel	Warehouse Opn	Capt J R Newell
H-73	Witzenhausen	LK Witzenhausen	Capt W E Getman
ML-1 (Sa)	Kassel	Liaison	Maj F C Eggers

Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3	Darmstadt	RB Hessen	Lt Col W T Burt
F-12	Darmstadt	SK-LK Darmstadt & LK Gross Gerau	Lt Col L G Kelly
F-13	Offenbach	SK-LK Offenbach	Lt Col W A Snow
G-31	Bensheim	LK Bergstrasse & LK Erbach	Maj A C Leggatt
G-32	Büdingen	LK Büdingen	Maj L S LaPrade
G-33	Dieburg	LK Dieburg	Maj E T Cusick
G-34	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj R J Willard
G-35	Giessen	SK-LK Giessen	Capt J S Chapin
H-62	Lauterbach	LK Lauterbach & LK Alsfeld	Capt H Nickelsberg

BREMEN

E2C2	Bremen	Bremen Sub-District	Lt Col B C Welker
G1C2	Wesermünde	SK-LK Wesermünde	Lt Col L S Digs

EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

Thrd U. S. Army

Office of
Mil Govt for
Bavaria Munich

Eastern Military District

Brig Gen W. J. Muller

3d Mil Govt Regt
(APO 403)Hq 3d Mil Govt Regt Augsburg
Hq Co Augsburg
Sv Co Augsburg
1st Maint Plat Augsburg
2d Maint Plat Uttenreuth
3d Maint Plat Straubing
R & T Co Augsburg
3d MG Med Det Munich
3d MG Med Sec AugsburgLt Col F W Sutton
Capt Wm Irwin
Capt J P Cline
Capt J P Cline
1st Lt C Casper
1st Lt C T Enbody
Capt T J May
Lt Col C Shields
Maj M G Kanner

BAVARIA

Office of
Mil Govt
for Bavaria Munich

Bavaria

Brig Gen W J Muller

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A Ochsenfurt
E-202 Würzburg
F-210 Würzburg
G-220 Aschaffenburg
G-221 Schweinfurt
H-250 Bad Kissingen
H-251 Kitzingen
I-330 Alzenau
I-331 Brückenau
I-332 Ebern
I-333 Gemünden
I-334 Gerolzhofen
I-335 Hammelburg
I-336 Hassfurt
I-337 Hofheim
I-338 Karlstadt
I-339 Königshofen
I-340 Lohr
I-341 Marktheidenfeld
I-342 Mellrichstadt
I-343 Miltenberg
I-344 Neustadt Saale
I-345 Obernburg
I-346 OchsenfurtRB Mainfranken
SK-LK Würzburg
SK-LK Aschaffenburg
SK-LK Schweinfurt
LK Kissingen
LK Kitzingen
LK Alzenau
LK Brückenau
LK Ebern
LK Gemünden
LK Gerolzhofen
LK Hammelburg
LK Hassfurt
LK Hofheim
LK Karlstadt
LK Königshofen
LK Lohr
LK Marktheidenfeld
LK Mellrichstadt
LK Miltenberg
LK Neustadt a. d. Saale
LK Obernburg
LK Ochsenfurt1st Lt H Hull
Lt Col M E Henderson
Lt Col J B Bradford
Maj C M Emerick
Lt Col J B Thomson
Capt M A Potter
Capt J B Lynn
Maj E E Shovea
Maj H B Clark Jr
1st Lt R W Jones
Capt K N Galloway
Capt J M Simon
Capt E G Emery
Capt T F Griffen
Capt W Hitt
Capt W E Brayden
Capt A W Peterson
Capt Elmer E Kelly
Maj M B Voorhees
Lt L K Owens
Capt D J Huffman
Capt E F Warnke
Maj B H Logan
Capt H A Storm

Regierungsbezirk Ober- & Mittelfranken

Co C Ansbach
E-203 Ansbach
F-211 Nürnberg
G-228 Ansbach
G-229 Fürth
H-261 Dinkelsbühl
H-262 Eichstadt
H-263 Feuchtwangen
H-264 Gunzenhausen
H-265 Hersbruck
H-266 HilpoltsteinRB Ober and Mittelfranken
SK-LK Nürnberg
SK-LK Ansbach
SK-LK Fürth
LK Dinkelsbühl
LK Eichstadt
LK Feuchtwangen
LK Gunzenhausen
LK Hersbruck
LK Hilpoltstein1st Lt G N Hultzen
Col E M Haight
Col C H Andrews
Lt Col W R Whitaker Jr.
Maj J D Cofer
Lt Col J W Hall
Maj W T Stoats
Capt J M Hodges Jr.
Maj H W Zurn
Maj H R Glaser
Maj H T Lund

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
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H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	Cpt J J Carr
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj R C Anderson
H-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach	Maj R H Stringer
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj H C Kauffmann
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Maj S Klein
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Maj E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj F K Hinchey
Co B	Bamberg		2d Lt B Lyons
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Maj J A Watkins
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayreuth	Lt Col C J Reilly
G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Capt E H Dye
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Lt Col H Lockland
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Maj H I Woodall Jr.
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Maj A R Giroux
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Lt Col J R Case
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	1st Lt J J Bianchi
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj R G Hanford
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Lt Col P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj M F Skinner
H-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Maj A C Abbott
H-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Maj R H Dodds
H-259	Wunseidel	LK Wunseidel	Maj D H Alexander
H-260	Forcheim	LK Forcheim	Lt Col F Robie
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	Capt H W Newell
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	1st Lt H F Casademont

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg		1st Lt H L Gross
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col Hasting
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj Boyd
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	
		LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson Jr.
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj Mattox
H-274	Cham	LK Cham	Capt Wilson
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Capt E Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Capt R E Boyd
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Maj F P Murray
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt Himic
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt W R Baylies
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Lt Quinlan
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Maj G Doyle
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	Capt C V Hansen
I-353	Vohenstrauss	LK Vohenstrauss	Capt S Lesneski
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Bucheit
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	Capt J E Hudson
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	Lt Crowley
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt W N Blanton
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt A J Dann
Co H	Regensburg		1st Lt W S Mather
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Lt Col Hanger
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Maj H J Mrachek
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	Capt L C Smallenberger
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj E W Manning
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Capt S Perlman
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt O DeBogdan
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	Capt McCall
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt W D Baird
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt W J Fitzpatrick
H-309	Vilsbiburg	LK Vilsbiburg	Capt J W Fleshman
H-310	Freyung	LK Wolfstein	Capt R W Douglass
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt E M Martocci
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A S Gallant

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
I-379	Kötzing	LK Kötzing	1st Lt A Smolens
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Maj W Wickersham
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt S R Jacobs
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt E A Russo
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt A L Corcelius
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt H Walter

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co F	Munich		1st Lt W M Ellis
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	SK-LS Munich	Lt Col E Keller Jr ✓
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Lt Col C H Heyl
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Maj L H Norins
G-238	Munich	LK Munich	Maj M T Mawrence
II-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbrück	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Maj C A Rein
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Maj C A Sloat
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Maj M W Nitz
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Capt R J O'Dowd
H-291	Wolfratshausen	LK Wolfratshausen	Maj C H Bischoff
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	Capt L R Day
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	Maj R G Hill Jr
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Capt V A Burke
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Maj C E Carlsen
Co E	Wasserburg		Capt D E Brown
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Maj A G Snow
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Maj L L Haupt
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj F L Tracy
G-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Maj R L Montague
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Maj R G MacDonald
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Capt H J Bierman
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Maj S L Jones Jr
H-282	Mühlldorf	LK Mühlldorf	Capt D S Root
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt M J Groves
H-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Lt Col J Letteriello
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Maj M E DiPietro
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	Maj G E Horwarth

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Ziemetshausen		Capt O Meirhenry
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col R L Hiles
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj Darragh
G-240	Weissenhorn	LK Neu Ulm	Capt J M Latimer
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Lt Cantiell
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	Capt B M Ziegler
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauwörth	Capt Proper
H-293	Günzberg	LK Günzberg	Capt M Glossop
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt J O Renalds
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	Maj R F Wagner
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt W H Oswalt
H-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt Lubin
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	Capt C E Witney
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt F E Kettunen
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Maj E M Ross
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Capt R E Hale
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt J G Van Oot
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	Capt L E Smith Jr

U. S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT

Office of
Mil Govt
(U. S. Sector
Berlin)

Berlin

U. S. Sector, Berlin District
(APO 755)

Col F L Howley

MIL GOVT ELEMENTS REORGANIZED :

Hq 2d Mil Govt Regt
Sv Co 2d Mil Govt Regt

MIL GOVT ELEMENTS ESTABLISHED :

HEADQUARTERS: 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep)
Hq & Sv Co, 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep)
Co Hq, Co E, Hq & Sv Co, 1st Mil Govt
Bn (Sep)
Mobile Maint. Plat., Hq & Sv Co, 1st
Mil Govt Bn (Sep)HEADQUARTERS: 2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep)
Hq & Sv Co 2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep)
Co Hq, Co C Hq & SV Co 2d Mil
Govt Bn (Sep)
Mobile Maint. Plat., Hq & Sv Co 2d
Mil Govt Bn (Sep)

MIL GOVT ELEMENTS DISBANDED :

Hq Co 2d Mil Govt Regt
1st Maint Plat
2d Maint Plat
Co A Co D
Co B Co E
Co C
H4 C2 }
I11C2 } Bremen Enclave
I12C2 }
I-365, 3d Mil Govt Regt.